SHARP TO BE LET OUT TO-DAY

HIS LAWYERS WILL ASK FOR HIS RELEASE ON REDUCED BAIL.

They Think that as Half the Testime Against Him has Been Declared Invalid, Half of His Former Ball Would be Reasonable New-Col. Fellows will Move for a Retrial of Sharp Early Next Year,

The question as to the release of Jacob sharp on bail was apparently settled yesterday by the lawyers, who agreed all around that he was entitled to bail, and that no objection would be made by the District Attorney be youd a reasenable persistence that the ball should be fixed at a high figure. The remittitur, which is the official declaration of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, arrived from Albany yesterday afternoon, and was immediately placed on file in the County Clerk's office. The District Attorney has a right to fortyeight hours' notice before the defence can make any motion tending to the liberation of will be insisted upon by Mr. Martine, and that he will permit the defence to go right this morning. The first thing is to find a Judge of the Supreme Court before whom to make a motion for a new trial. This is simply a formal proceeding and will quickly be disposed of. Then a motion for bail will be nade. W. Bourke Cockran of counsel for Mr. Sharp will probably make this motion, and will be prepared to urge that the amount of bail denanded shall not exceed \$25,000. The prosecution have expressed the opinion that Mr. Sharp's liberty is worth \$50,000 at least, and they will contend against any smaller amount of bail. No matter what the bail may be, it will be furnished with promptness, and Mr. Sharp will doubtless be a free man before the sun sets to-day.

When the remittiter reaches here," said Mr. Cockran," the case will stand just as it did before the trial was begun. As to the amount of bail, I think that, as only about one-half of the tes-timony given against Mr. Sharp was valid, not more than half of the original \$50,000 ball should be demanded. I am gratified to find that every important point raised by us on our appeal has been sustained by this decision. am credited with having said that this reversal winds up all the boodlecases, and that no more of the indicted Aldermen would be called for trial.

winds up all the boodlecases, and that no more of the indicted Aldermen would be called for trial. I never made any such statement. I shall not make any motion to-night with a view to having Mr. Sharp released on bail. All that can be done just as well to-morrow."

While Mr. Cockran chatted with the reporters in spector Byrnes was having an interview with District Attorney Martine. When the Inspector came out heldrew Mr. Cockran aside, in his usual mysterious way, and consulted with him. Then he had two other secret conferences, one with Lawyer Charles Brooke, counsel for McQuade, and the other with exjudge Fullerton, James A. Richmond's counsel, and until lately one of the associate counsel, and until lately one of the associate counsel for Mr. Sharp. A heroic effort was made by the reporters to gather some information from the Inspector, but he assured them that his visit to Mr. Martine was only in relation to routine work, and that his talk with the lawyers was purely informal.

The argument on the appeal in the case of McQuade is set down for Dec. 10. John B. Toner, the associate counsel of Richard S. Newcombe, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday with a big bundle of papers relating to the case. He wanted to go over them with one of the counsel for the prosecution, but everybody was too busy, and the consultation was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. The case of O'Neil will also be appeaded. The only ray of hope that lights up these cases by the Sharp decision is the fact that the evidence relating to the flight to Canada of many of those implicated in the big steal and ex-Alderman Miller's testimony were declared not deemed sufficient to upset the conviction of Sharp, and, of course, this opinion will hold good in the case of both McQuade and O'Neil, Charles Brooke, of counsel for O'Neil, was hopeful that some other equally inadmissible bits of testimony could be picked out to fortify these errors.

bits of testimony could be picked out to formy these errors.

Col. Fellows expressed himself as not being surprised at the decision of the Court of Appeals regarding the admissibility of the testimony of Mr. Sharp that was given before the Senate investigating committee.

"On one of the occasions when the case was carefully gone over by us before the trial," he said, "the advisability of introducing this testimony was discussed. There was considerable doubt as to the expediency of submitting it, but Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Semple, whose duty it was to examine the statutes covering the it, but Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Semple, whose duty it was to examine the statutes covering the question, gave it as their opinion that the testimony should be made a part of the case. I was alraid of this testimony, because I thought it might give the defence a case that would be favorably considered by the Court of Appeals. The consultation regarding this matter was a long one, but it was finally decided to make this evidence a part of the case. Ex-Judge Davis, who was called in to consult with us over the matter, believed we could safely do so. Regarding some other points held as inadmissable by the higher court I am greatly surprised. I don't care to give a very extended opinion until I have read the case as presented by the Court of Appeals. The evidence concerning the flight of the boodlers to Canada seems to me to be very good testimony, but I am not so sure about the evidence of Pottle, although I thought it was glearly admissible.

am not so sure about the evidence of Pottle, although I thought it was clearly admissible and within the letter of the law."
Col. Fellows said that the retrial of Mr. Sharp would be his first duty in continuing the boodle cases as District Attorney, Mooll said that would be the said that the sai Assistant District Attorney.
Assistant District Attorney Nicoll said that much of the evidence given in the trial of Sharp grew up as the trial proceeded. "It came to us," he said, "because we had a strong case without it. Take away from this case the Pottle testimony and that of Miller, neither of which we had when the trial was first moved, and there is evidence enough to warrant a conviction. We can also strike out the evidence concerning the flight to Canada of some of the boodlers. This point in itself is an unimportant one, because it would be utterly impossible to secure a jury that was not already sware of this fact. I honestly believe that these points, as well as the testimony of Mr. Sharp before the Senate Committee, could be eliminated from the case, and that there would remain ample evidence to insure a conviction." "When will the next trial of Mr. Sharp be moved?"

"I do not think he will be tried again until the first of the year. I shall work along on the case and get it in thoroughly good shape."
"Will you take any part in the trial, either as working or consulting counsel?"
"No: I go out of office here the last day of

"I do not think he will be tried again until the first of the year. I shall work along on the case and get it in thoroughly good shape."

"Will you take any part in the trial, either as working or consulting counsel?"

"No: I go out of office here the last day of this year, and shall begin private practice. I shall have nothing to do with the case after that. In the mean time, I shall put the whole case in careful order and make all that I know regarding it clear to Col. Fellows, who has an extensive knowledge of the matter already."

The case will be moved for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before some Judge who has not given an opinion regarding it. The four Judges of the General Term who sustained the decision of the lower court and both Judges Barrett and Potter are precluded from presiding. The trial must, therefore, be held before Judges Lawrence, Judge-elect Morgan J. O'Brien, or some Judge in another county must be specially assigned to preside.

All the bustle down town about the case affected Mr. Sharp very little in Ludlow street jail. When the news that the General Term had affirmed his conviction was carried to him he paid no attention, and acted as though he had no appreciation of his desperate condition. The giesm of hope that came with the reversal was received in the same stolid and sullen manner. Lawyer Clark, the associate of W. Bourke Cockran, visited Mr. Sharp yesterday, and found him, as all visitors have found him since June 18, when he was lodged in the iail. He lay stretched out in his easy chair, the embodiment of weak and helpless old age. His faithful wife, who has grown thin and sallow in the prison was watching over him. Mr. Sharp greeted Mr. Clark in his heavy way, but could not or would not talk about the chances of his speedy release from iail. Among his other visitors were his daugher and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Selmes, and his grandson, Georgie Sharp.

"It the old man is released on brall," said warden Keating." I think he will be taken to his country home i

Boycotting Lehigh Coal.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 30 .- The boycott decided upon by the Reading employees on Lehigh coal is being enforced. The coal that now tomes from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines is carried on the Jersey Cen-tral italiroad, and much of it passes over the Northern Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. The latter company was this morning compelled to refuse to receive it, owing to crews on that road naving declined to take out trains from beth-tehem. This action will cause a reduction of crews in the service of the Jersey Central.

CASHIER HARPER ON TRIAL. Bankers and Brokers Telling About the Big Wheat Beal,

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30 .- The trial of E. L. Harper, cashier of the smashed bank, was resumed to-day in the United States Court. J. W. Hoyt, a broker, of this city told of his numerous transactions in the buying of wheat in Chicago, B. E. Hopkins, assistant cashier of the Fidelity Bank, made the purchases, but the settlements were always made by E. L. Harper, These transactions, which were all speculative, began in January last, Hoyt said Hop-kins gave him checks signed by himself, and with these he purchased of the exchange clerk at the Fidelity Bank drafts and letters of advice in favor of Irwin, Green & Co. and C. J. Kershaw & Co. of Chicago. The witness went to Chicago the day after the wheat market

to Chicago the day after the wheat market broke, and while there he received two drafts for \$100,000 each, executed by the Fidelity National Bank. Mr. Hoyt said he had no personal transactions with E. L. Harper.

C. J. Kershaw of Chicago said he had had no transactions with E. L. Harper. Everything was done through J. W. Hoyt and Wilshire, Eckert & Co. All drafts upon the Fidelity Bank were honored.

Mr. William Monroe, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chicago, testified that Irwin, Green & Co. deposited in his bank in June last two drafts for \$100,000 each, drawn by the Fidelity National Bank upon the Chemical National Bank of New York. Payment was stopped.

A. W. Green of the firm of Irwin, Green & Co. of Chicago testified that he made purchases of wheat for J. W. Hoyt to the extent of 9,000,000 bushels. Hoyt gave security for part of the purchase in drafts and letters of advice from the Fidelity, saying that he had money deposited there to his creeit. There was over \$700,000 in the Fidelity Bank to the credit of Irwin, Green & Co. The defence on cross-examination again emphasized the point that the wirness firm had no transactions whatever with the brokers named.

Mr. Eckert of Wishire, Eckert & Co. of Cin-

ness firm had no transactions whatever with E.L. Harper—that everything was done through the brokers named.

Mr. Eckert of Wilshire, Eckert & Co. of Cincinnati testified to deals with Kershaw & Co. and other Chicago firms from January last till June, and said they sent about \$1,030,000 to Chicago to Kershaw & Co. When asked where he got the money, he said he could not tell exactly. He supposed it came from persons interested in the wheat deal. Some checks signed by himself and Wilshire were shown to him, and he was asked again where the money came from. He said: "All I had to do when calls were made on us was to go to the Fidelity Bank and give our check for the amount. Where the money came from I do not know. When those checks were drawn we did not have that amount in bank."

J. W. Wilshire identified checks aggregating \$1,300,000 drawn by J. W. Wilshire and endorsed by Wilshire, Eckert & Co. He said there was an understanding between himself and Mr. Harper that these checks should be protected. He made it clear that he acted in the wheat deal as the agent or broker of E. L.

A SCANDAL IN HAWAIL

Citizens Using Government Machinery to Further Private Ends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- Advices from Honolulu say that a number of prominent Hawaiians are endeavoring to obtain a new loan of \$2,000,000 for internal improvements. A previous Government loan of \$2,000,000 was declared illegal by the Supreme Court of Hawaii, but the Legislature overruled the decision of the court by a vote of 38 to 13. It is said that this action was taken in order to open the way for a new contemplated loan. S. G. Wilder, President of the House, is at the head of the new scheme. It is a private enterprise, and embraces the construction of a railroad on the Island of Hawaii, between Hilo and Kohala. It will be about 100 miles long, and will cost

the Island of Hawaii, between Hilo and Kohaia. It will be about 100 miles long, and will cost \$1,000,000.

F. Dillingham, a wealthy merchant, also wants \$1,000,000, and desires to bring colonists to the Island of Onhu. He and others have extensive tracts of land which they desire to sell. They propose to advertise this project extensively, and a brother of Premier Green is to be their agent in England.

Among the island residents generally the schemes are considered little less than a public scandal. People are of the ozinion that the Green Government is in league with the plunderers, and, in fact, that the only substantial change effected by the revolution was the change in color of the legislators, whites being substituted for Kanakas.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, says, with reference to the reports from San Francisco of jobbery in the Hawaiian Legislature in sanctioning the loan recently negotiated in London by the late Ministry, that the Legislative Assembly was doubtless influenced more by the fear of incurring the stigma of repudiation than by any unworthy motives. He also says that the new loans spoken of are for private enterprises, with which the Hawaiian Government has nothing to do.

B. Anderson, formerly connected with the University of Wisconsin, and now representative of the United States at Copenhagen. Miss Brown is completely imbued with the Lief Brown is completely imbued with the Lief Eriksen idea, and is known as the translator of several Swedish works, also as a lecturer on the claims of the rival of Columbus.

Miss Brown says that when she was in the West several years ago she became acquainted with Miss Selma Borg, with whom she was led to form a literary connection, and together they began making translations for publication. This was very unfortunate, She soon saw that she had done the work in company with Selma Borg, who claimed the whole credit for it, and then the alleged persecution began. Prof. Anderson, who had previously praised Miss Brown's work highly, now turned against her, and, she avers, prejudiced publishers and the public generally against her.

Attacked with Hydrophobia at a Fair.

RONDOUT, Nov. 30 .- Almost a panie was ccasioned at a fair in the Presbyterian chapel in Marlborough last night. A young woman in the employ of the family of Dr. George F. Foote, formerly of New York city, was evidently seized with a mild form of hydrophobia. For nearly an hour she whined and barked like a dog and frothed at the mouth. A tin dipper filled with water was placed to her lips and she closed her teeth upon the dipper, leaving marks on the tin and pulling with such force marks on the tin and pulling with such force as to break off the handle. It became necessary to pry open her jaws to remove the dipper. She was taken to Dr. Foote's house, where she received medical treatment. When conscious she said that some time prior to coming to Mariborough she was bitten by a dog and showed the sear on her arm. When exhibiting the sear she went into convulsions again and snapped and barked and frothed at the mouth. The handle of a whip was used to pry open her jaws, which she crushed into splinters at one bite. The united strength of half a dozen men was necessary to take her to her room, where she was placed under the influence of morphine and fell asleep. This evening she is considerably better, but her mouth and tongue are badly lacerated, and she is hardly able to articulate.

Prof. Baird's Burial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The funeral services of the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird, who died last August, were held in the chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery at 11 A. M. to-day. The Rev. Dr. Glesy of the Epiphany Church officiated. The little chapel was filled with of-ficial and personal friends of the deceased ficial and personal friends of the deceased man. The coffin, on which a bunch of liles of the valley was resting, was placed in the vault of Gen. Churchill, U. S. A., Mrs. Baird's father, Just as the tablet was being put in position a lady hurried to the vault and asked the workmen to wait until she placed on the coffin a bunch of calla lilles. Just then an official of the Smithsonian Institution arrived, bearing a handsome wreath of white roses, surmounted by paims, which had been sent through the German Legation by Herr von Behr, the President of the German Fisheries Verein. This was placed inside the vault.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 30 .- Fire started in the office of the Packer House in this city at 1 o'clock this morning, and the flames ran rapidly up the stairs. There were about twenty guests in the hotel at the time, and being cut off from the stairs they ran to the windows, and all made their escape without injury. A boarder named Sheets had a rope in his trunk, and on this several lowered themselves to the ground. Others escaped on the fire company's ladders, and those in the rear part of the house jumped to the roof of the next building. The furniture and interior of the hotel is almost a total wreck. Loss, \$3,000. total wreck. Loss, \$3.000.

Custom House Cierks Premoted. Collector Magone yesterday made these promotions of clerks from \$1.200 to \$1,400 jobs: Martin O. Ramey, Edward A. Murray, Edward J. Duffy, and Frank Johnson. THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Why the Order is Falling to Pieces. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So much has been said and written recently concerning the disintegration that is going on in the Knights of Labor, and regarding the dissatisfaction expressed with the actions of the various "leaders," that it may not be amiss to quote the sentiments of some honest workingmen whose interests in the organization were for classes and not for their personal aggrandizement. That the revolt is an open one and will soon end in the entire disbanding of the organzation-with the exception, perhaps, of the 'unskilled" portion-is universally conceded. Almost every member interviewed expressed the opinion that the primary cause of the coming dissolution is the outrageous action of District Assembly 49.
"Why did I leave the Knights?" said an ex-

Knight, who was at one time an enthusiast, repeating the query of THE SUN reporter. "How could I do anything else and be true to the obligation exacted by the trades union to which I belong? How could I lay claim to being a man of ordinary intelligence and allow myself to become one of the tools with which he self-constituted 'leaders' could further their own ends? It is not necessary for me to repeat in detail every outrageous action-I may say crime—committed in the name and under the seal of the 'noble order.' The reason I left the organization is because it is conducted upon a basis which every honest and conscientious workingman must look upon with loathing and disgust. Within the past two years or more the Knights of Labor have done more to bring into discrement the efforts of boust work. more the Knights of Laber have done more to bring into disrepute the efforts of honest workingmen to elevate their condition than the combined tyranny of all the capitalists in the land. What would the workingmen of this country say if the capitalists were to boycott every newspaper which dared to criticise every combination or 'trust' that might be formed to increase the price of necessaries? What a howl there would be! And yet that is the very precedent that the Knights of Labor are trying to make by boycotting The Sun. And I may venture to say that when an attempt is made to throttle such lair criticism as the press may deem proper, the American workingman calls to throttle such fair criticism as the press may deem proper, the American workingman calls out a positive 'Halt!' What effect this boycott has on intelligent workers is shown by the fact that for the first time in my recollection The Sun was compelled to print twenty pages last Sunday, owing to increased patronage."

These remarks emanated from an ex-member who was at one time associated with the "local" which has produced such men as Assemblyman McCann, Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, and others almost as prominent. semblyman McCann, Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, and others almost as prominent. Particular stress has been laid upon the boycott of The Sux as the most outrageous and malicious attempt to set aside the principle which should be adopted to keep all organizations pure—the principle of fair criticism. The principle of New York are the ones most interested, as it is a direct blow at their organization. As an expression of the sentiment that prevails throughout their organization, the following, taken from the editorial columns of the Union Printer, the official organ of Typographical Union No. 6, explains itself:

Within the nast week we have seen an official com-

Union Printer, the official organ of Typographical Union No. 5, explains itself:

Within the past week we have seen an official communication from the deneral Secretary of the Knights of Labor to Mr. Mulford Secretary of D. A. 64 of this city, wherein he has the colossal assurance and innate meanness of using the terms "the 'scab' and boycotted Sex." One reason why he used this language was that The Sux perversely pervists in teiling the truth about him and his nefarious operations. Another reason is that The Sux employs none but union men. This miserable Litchman knows perfectly well that he could have no standing, and would not be telerated in a reputable trade union, and he therefore lays back upon his last year of enforced suffrance, and gnashes his grimning teeth in impotent rage. We are loath to believe that Mr. Powderly is in league with this apology for a man, but his silence under the circumstances would lend to lend an after of plaunblity to what his lad seeral and the reputation and the respect of the respectable portion of the people, it behouves him to at once disavow all responsibility for the vulgar ravings of a member of his kitchen cabinet. In regard to the boycott on Tur Sex, we have simply to any that from our observation of the number of people who read that implinary—in the Monsins and in the Evanisa—we should indge that the conductors rather enjoy being boycotted. We, of course, have nothing whatever to do with Tire Son's editorial expressions, nor has anybody else who is out directing its adjars. We write these lines simply to

counteract the nefarious designs of the scoundreis who would, if they could stitle the free voice of the people.

Mr. William Rood, editor of the Union Printer, said that the above extract represented the idea of every workman who had a spark of intelligence, and added that the attempted boycott, was the "most malicious piece of blackmail ever committed, and that, too, in the name of organized labor."

Another prominent member of a trades union in this city said: "If the Knights of Labor in New York, instead of wrangling and quarrelling among themselves, were to turn their attention to the condition of the poor working women, how much more would they deserve the name of the 'noble order' and 'knights.' But of course the leaders do not read The Sun, and, as they do not mingle with the actual workers, how can they know the condition of the underpaid sewing women? Suppose they should take up the cudgel in defence of the weaker sex and secure for them living warges, then, indeed, would they be enlisted in the 'holy cause of labor.' Let me give the Knights of Labors some advice, providing they desire to redeem themselves from all the outrages committed in their name. Let them start a cooperative store, where these poor women can bring the productions of their needles, and, instead of boycotting legitimate institutions that pay good wages, let them take a solemn obligation to buy only from these places, thus insuring a fair remuneration to these overworked slaves. The thing is practicable. Say, for instance, that a widow who is making shirts for some The thing is practicable. Say for instance, that a widowwho is making shirts for some go-between should take her work direct to some establishment where workingmen can buy. She would get the same price that the 'go-between' now gets, and the purchaser would get his shirt as cheap as he does now. But the leaders of the knights of Labor are not thinking of the welfare of the working women. Not they. They are simply looking out for themselves. Let them try this experiment, and then, perhaps, it will be no disgrace for a man who works with his hands to be known as a member of that organization."

Yours sincerely,

A PRINTER,

A Former Slave Sucs Her Mistress,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 .- Esther Dunbar, a former slave, is suing her mistress in Justice Hare's court for wages due herself and daughter. She said that she was born a slave in the Derringer family in Maryland, and had lived with them for the fifty-odd years of her life up to April of last year. When the war ended she came to Philadelphia with Mrs. Hester Lena Derringer, and had served that lady faithfully up to April, 1886. Four years ago Mrs. Derringer promised to pay her \$3.50 per week for her services. Up to that time she had re ceived nothing, except board and clothing, for herself and daughter Nora, aged seventeen, a pretty, light-colored girl, who acted as chambermaid. Mrs. Derringer never paid the money and Esther left her with the determination of looking after herself.

The old colored woman said she had always lived with the family, and that her children were born on the place, but she could not tell how many children she had. The family would dispose of them in some way or other and would tell her that they were dead. The only child living was Nora, born in this city.

William Horbert, a colored friend of Esther's, testified that Mrs. Derringer told him after her old servant left that she owed her wages, and was willing to spend \$300 in procuring her a home, but that she would not give her any money to "squander among niggers." Hereber's wite testified that Esther's appearance, while she was at Mrs. Derringer's house, made her heart ache. She was compelled to woar canvas underciothing and base ball shoes. ceived nothing, except board and clothing, for

READING, Pa., Nov. 30 .- The blowing off of the top of a vulcanizer in Dr. H. L. Johnson's dental laboratory in this city last evening re sulted in injuries to Harry Deininger, a polisher, aged 13 years, which will prove fatal. The dentist's son Joseph was also injured, but not so dangerous. The top of the vulcanizer struck the board ceiling, rebounded, crushed through at several places, and finally struck a small stove, breaking a top plate and landing in the coals. The pieces of the broken stove plate flew in different directions, shattering a large window and striking the two boys. Defininger was struck on the left side of the head above the ear, and his skull fractured. He was in a comatose state all night, suffering with compression of the brain. Young Johnson was cut about the head. This morning the Deininger lad regained conscioueness. His physician regards this as remarkable, there being a large hole in the structure of the brain, and a portion of the brain having cozed out through the opening in the skull. the board ceiling, rebounded, crushed through

A Triple Murderer Released on Ball.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30 .- The release of Jones, the triple murderer of Edgesield, on \$10,000 ball, has raised a storm of indignation throughout the State. Jones murdered his father-in-law, 80 years old, and two brothers-in-law. He was tried for the murder of his In-law. He was tried for the murder of his father-in-law, and convicted of manslaughter. He appealed, and was balled. It is said he will sain. The News and Courier says this morning: "At this rate human lives in South Carolina are worth just \$3,353 a piece. It is well that that quotation be known for the leaseft of manshillers hereafter. Perhaps if he had killed only one man the ball would have been \$5,600 for that one affecte. There is, therefore, a wholesale man-killing as in other enterprises, in reduction of price in proportion to quantity." NEW HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

SIX IMPROVED TENEMENTS FOR 104 FAMILIES ON CHERRY STREET.

Sotham's White Slaves Will Have a Chance in Them-No Slop Shops Allowed-Light, Air, and Cleanliness for a Low Rental. The six new tenement houses built by the Tenement House Building Company in Cherry street, near Montgomery, will be open for tenants to-day, and eleven familles have already engaged apartments. The enterprise is the outgrowth of the report of the Tenement House Commission, and the design is to furnish homes for people of very small means which shall be free from the usual tenement house evils of poor light, foul air, and general filthiness. The company is composed of a number of wealthy gentlemen, who say they will be contented with a trifling return for their investment. The President is Mr. Joseph W. Drexel; Vice-President, Oswald Ottendorfer; Secretary, Edwin B. A. Seligman; Treasurer, Jacob Scholle, and Corresponding Secretary, Copeland Kell. The capital stock is \$150,000, divided into 6.000 shares of \$25 each. About a year ago the company purchased the property at 338 to 348 Cherry street and running entirely through the block to Monroe

street. Ground was broken last March.
The row is of brick, with a handsome though plain front, and is five stories high. There are two double houses in the middle and single houses at each end, and the air and light shafts are so arranged between the houses that every room is well lighted and well ventilated. On each floor there is a sink with running water and a water closet. The halls are well lighted by day with sunlight and by night with plenty of gas burners, and are heated by steam. In of gas burners, and are heated by steam. In the basement of each house there is a laundry, and in the basements of the central double houses are a series of bath rooms, with hot and cold water, accessible to the immates of all the tenement. The staircases, roof, and between the floors are of fireproof material. Dumb waiters run from the basement of each house to the top floors, and speaking tubes and electric belis connect every floor with the basement and the roof. The roof of each house is separate from the roofs of the other houses, and is provided with a high parapet of masonry in from and a still higner from screen in the rear, so that children may play there with salety.

At the suggestion of Prof. Felix Adler, a room was reserved on the first floor of the middle houses for a kindergarten school. For this room Prof. Adler and a number of men associated with him guarantee to pay the rent to the Tenement House Company, and it is the design to have a free kindergarten open to the people living in the tenement and to others living in the neighborhood. Mothers who have to go out to work may thus leave their children in the kindergarten and know that they will be taken care of and instructed at the same time.

The martments in the house consist of suites of four, three, and two rooms, and the rents average from \$5.50 to \$15 per month. The best apartments consist of a living room, and one, two, and, in some instances, three bedrooms. The living room is of necessity the kitchen and dining room. It was said yesterday by a representative of the company that inasmuch at it was the design to reach people who are able to pay only very low rents, the scale of rentals would very probably be roduced if it was found that they were too high. The average rent in tenements in the same vicinity is said to be a dollar a month per room. The three-room apartments in the new tenement rent from \$12.50 to \$15 per month. The reach appears and the rooms and undesirable—which rent for \$5.50 per month. the basement of each house there is a laundry.

vicinity is said to be a dollar a month per room. The three-room apartments in the new tenement rent from \$12.50 to \$15 per month. There are only two rooms—single rooms and undesirable—which rent for \$5.50 per month.

The reople who have engaged rooms so far are of the more prosperous class of poor people—people who are a little above in point of prosperity those whom the promoters of the scheme had in mind. Many who came to look at the apartments came with the notion that they were regular fints.

In the entire block there are accommodations for 104 families. The living room on an average is about 15x10 feet in size, and the bedrooms 11 or 12 by 8 or 9. There is an excellent arrangement of cupboards and closets, and the space is made as much of as is possible. The agent of the house said vesterday that it was doubtful if the house could be filled at the present rentals, for the feason that the people who were able to pay those rentals were people who objected to the kitchen being also the living room. One man said he had three daughters he wanted to marry off, and that it was out of the question to have three distinct cases of sparking going on in one 15 by 10 kitchen.

It is a positive rule of the tenement that there shall be no tailoring done in it, and this is the occupation of a good many of the Polish Hiebrews who live in the tenement-house region. It is not the design to have the building turned into a factory.

The company owns the vacant lots back of the house and fronting on Monroe street. This ground will for the time being be used as a playground for the children of the tenement, though it is the intention to build on it in time. The company expect to realize a net income of at least 7 per cent. The dividends are iimited to 4 per cent, and the surplus is to be put into a reserve fund for the protection of stockholders and for the benefit of the tenants. That part of the reserve fund allowed to accumulate will ultimately be used to build new houses in the lower parts of the city.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 30 .- Lon Mann one of the men who discovered the wild boy on the river bottoms near Peru on Saturday, was in town this forenoon to have a badly-lacerated arm dressed. He received the wound in an arm dressed. He received the wound in an effort to capture the monstrosity hast night. It escaned again, but early this morning some twenty men followed the trail in the snow, which led to the river, where it was lost, and several hours' search failed to show any trace, as there was ice on the river, though very thin. The men advance the theory that the monstrosity was either drowned or crossed the river in its effort to elude its pursuers.

He Killed Both Indians.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 30 .- Another Indian Territory tragedy was enacted yesterday. It occurred at Antler's, on the 'Frisco road, in the Choctaw Nation, and was the result of an the Choctaw Nation, and was the result of an old fend. Victor M. Locke, a big stockman and merchant at Antler's station, was startled from his brenkfast by the entrance of Jack Watts, a Choctaw, and an unknown indian, with pistols in their hands, evidently bent on murder, Mrs. Locke met the men at the door, and felled one with a stick of stovewood. Meanwhile Mr. Locke had gotten his Winchester rifle, and before they could fire he shot both Indians, killing them almost instantly.

Oil Production for November.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 30 .- In the New York and Pennsylvania oil fields 111 wells were completed in November, with a new production of 1.624 barrels. The dry holes numbered 49. 1.024 carreis. The dry holes numbered 49, Compared with October there is a decrease of 13 wells completed, and of 952 barrels new production. For the close of November the record shows 45 new rigs, 114 old rigs, and 139 drilling wells. This represents a decline of 24 new rigs and 3 drilling wells from the figures of Oct. 31. A number of wells are being sunk for gas, most of them in territory that is reasonably certain to furnish nothing but gas.

Dynamite Bomb in a Newspaper Office. RENOVA, Pa., Nov. 30 .- At noon to-day a twenty-one inch gas pipe, heavily loaded with dynamite powder, was discovered in the Ecenayanante powder, was also versed in the Ecening News office. A five-inch fuse, partly burned, was attached to the pipe, showing that a dastardly attempt had been made to blow up the office. The publisher of the paper, J. P. Dwyer, has no idea how the bomb got there, or what could be the motive of those who wished his destruction.

Policemen Pinced on Trial.

Policeman James M. Jackson of the West Thirtieth street station was tried by the Police Commissioners to-day on the complaint of Commissioners to-day on the complaint of Wilbur F. Bates, a reporter, whom he is alleged to have charged \$2 for taking a telegram from a cell at the time the Silver Grill was raided.

Policeman John M. Furcell of Capt, Gunner's command was also tried for knocking down a man with his club at Seventy-sixth street and Third avenue, and afterward clubbing and arresting Herman Guttman of \$35 East Fighty-sixth street, who asked his number. Purcell was next day fined \$10 in a police court on Guttman's complaint of assault.

Very Successful Masonic Ladles.

At the Ladies' Mosonic Fair nearly three thousand people were present yesterdoy afterevening was furnished by Adah Richmond of the "Corsair" company and by a number of other actors from Kiraliv's, Tony Pastor's, and other companies. Excursion trains are to be run by the various roads from Buffalo to this city to enable Masons throughout the State to attend the fair.

A Newark clothier has on exhibition in his A newark cottner has on exhibition in his window a dried cal. It was found a few days ago in a bot-air flux in a dwelding at lower. The cat had been missing for two years. It was found by some workmon who were repairing the furnace. He whickers were the only features ministered by the deslocating process. The only features ministered by the deslocating process, the only features ministered by the deslocating process, the only features may be a feature of the said was a feature of the plainly seen. AFRICAN METHODISM.

Centennial of the Independent Church-More Than 1.000.000 Colored Methodists. All the churches in the United States un der the jurisdiction of the African Methodist Episcopal Church are now celebrating the first

century of their religious independen This Church had its origin at Philadelphia 100 years ago. The founders were dissident colored members of white churches who refused longer to endure the contempt and odium heaped upon them by members of the white religious bodies with which they had affiliated. The leading spirits of this first movement of the American African population to resent the then prevailing ostracism and contempt of white churchmen were Richard Allen, Absalom Jones, Richard Coker, and others, who have become fathers of the Church. whose lives and examples are regarded as a rich logacy by their descendants

The handful of colored people who were in Philadelphia at that time, and who were Methodists in their religious views, held their first meeting under the ministrations of Richard Allen, who was a man of strong convictions, courage, and some education. The meetings were held in an old blacksmith shop, purchased and fitted up by Mr. Ailen.

The independent spirit thus displayed was soon noised abroad, with the result that a similar movement was successfully mangurated in

The independent spirit thus displayed was soon noised abroad, with the result that a similar movement was successfully manugurated in Baitimore. The movement spread to other cities with equal success, so that in 1816 all the organized recedents held a conference at Philadelphia, and Richard Allen was unanimously chosen as the first Bishop of the African Methodiet Episcopal Church, a denominational name adopted by the conference which has been retained to the present time.

The growth of the young denomination was such that in 1828 the Rev. Morris Brown was such that in 1828 the Rev. Morris Brown was such that in 1828 the Rev. Morris Brown was such that in 1828 the Rev. Morris Brown was elevated to the Bishopric to share the honors and the labors with Bishop Allen.

Prior to 1865 the growth of the denomination, although phenomenally rapid, was principally confined to Northern and Western communities, where the colored people enjoyed a measure of civil freedom. The master class of the South preferred to regulate and supervise the worship of their slaves, and were highly suspicious of such independent movements as that of Richard Allen; and, again, the free Airleams in Southern communities were not considerable enough at that time to engage in Independent concerted action, even of a religious nature, on a large scale.

The real power and influence of the African Methodist Episcopal Church as an educational and evanuelizing force dates from the close of the war, in 1865. Since that time its growth and beneficent influence have been progressive in spirit and far reaching in results. No other agency has done more toward moulding the religious and educational character of the reedmen, not only at the South but at the North and West as well.

Every State in the Union new has a conference controlled by this denomination, and every town and city where there is any considerable number of colored people sustains one or more churches, some of which are gorgeous in all their appointments, the Metropolitan Church, at Washingt published weekly, which has a circulation of some 15,000 copies, and is edited by Dr. B. F. Lee, a former President of Wilberforce University, and the Clarch Review, issued quarterly, with a circulation of 2,500 copies, edited by Dr. B. T. Tanner, one of the ripest scholars in his denomination, and who was for more than sixteen years editor of the Christian Recorder, the official organ of the Church. These periodicals are issued from the publication house, owned by the connection, at 631 Pine street, Philadelphia.

A Sunday school paper is also issued at a

owned by the connection, at 631 Pine street, Philadelphia.

A Sunday school paper is also issued at a branch office of the denomination at Nashville, Tenn., by the Kev. C. S. Smith. Secretary of the Sunday school work, and the Missionary Record is issued by the Rev. J. M. Townsend. Secretary of the Foreign Mission and, a member of the Indiana Legislature.

In addition to the extensive work successfully prosecuted in the United States, the denomination also sustains prosperous missions in Africa, the West Indies, Hayti, and the Republic of Dominica.

Besides this great Methodist body there are four others with an aggregate membership of 737,500, which, with that of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, gives a total colored Methodist membership of 1,137,500.

Nellie Wetherell, the Actress, Has a Cancer

It was decided yesterday that Mrs. Nellie Wetherell, the actress, must lose her foot, and it will be cut off to-day. Mrs. Wetherell has been aware of her danger, and rece. announcement without emotion.

Three years ago Mrs. Wetherell employed a chiropodist to operate on a painful bunion on her heel. The man cut too deeply, and a sore

her heel. The man cut too deeply, and a sore resulted which never healed, and last summer, while she was playing with Edward Harrigan in Chicago she was obliged to give up work on account of it.

Three weeks ago it was found that the ulcer had become a cancer. At the New York Hospital it was said last night that Mrs. Wetherill's chance for recovery was good. "She is in excellent general health." said the doctor in charge, "and the amputation will be so far from the mailgnant growth that I do not believe there will be a recurrence of it."

Mrs. Wetherell's leg will be cut half way between the ankle and knee joint. It will be a long time before she will be able to work again, even if she recovers, and meantime her savings have been exhausted, and she is dopendent upon the aid of friends in the profession. Mrs. Osmond Tearle and Miss Maude Harrison have interested themselves in her behalf, and are collecting help for her.

Officers of the Church Club Elected,

A meeting of the Church Club was held last evening at the See House, 29 Lafayette place, to elect officers for the ensuing year and to adopt a constitution for the club. Mr. E. P. Wheeler was elected President and J. B. Miller, Secretary. The following gentlemen were Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected on the Executive Committee: J. A. Beall, Chairman; H. N. Camp, James Pott, George Zabriskie, and J. B. Leavitt.
The clab, which is composed of members of the Episcopal Church, has for its object cooperation with the elergy in Church work in its various branches. Committees were appointed last night to determine the best means by which this object can be obtained. The results of their deliberations will be laid before the next regular meeting of the club, which will be held on Dec. 27 at the Sec House.

A Committee of Striking Miners Here.

A committee of the striking coal miners in the Lehigh Valley is in town. They called upon the Eccentric Engineers, several local assemblies of which are in D. A. 49, and asked for assistance. Some of the engineers said for assistance. Some of the engineers said that they would use their best endeavors to bring about a settlement of the disputes. They called upon Coxe Brothers & Co., at I Broadway, who are among the largest Lehigh comming owners in this city, but they said that they would not concent to any arbitration. As it is, the engineers are not on strike at the mines now, but may go out to nid the miners. They say that if they do go out the mines will be flooded with water.

Some of Mr. Morgan's Dinmonds Found, Central Office detectives on Tuesday night searched the room in West Twenty-seventh street where Dorsey, the negro "second-story" thief, lived. The carpet was raised, and a round hole was found in the floor. In the space between the beams was a cigar box containing many of the diamonds stolen from Mr. Matthew Morgan's house recently. The gems were identified at Police Headquarters by Mr. Morgan. Inspector Byrnes hopes to get the rest of the missing stones.

A Big Class for the Examiners,

Secretary John A. Mason of the Civil Service Board in the Custom House yesterday directed that notices be sent to the 510 appli-cants who want to be customs inspectors that the examination will begin in the Post Office building on Dec. 7. This will be the largest class of would-be officeholders ever examined under the civil service regulations.

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 30 .- George H. Frost, S. Fred Nixon, and J. S. Whipple, three of the four members of Assembly in this Senatorial dis-trict, met in conference in this city last night and agreed to support Fremont Cole for Speak-er. Cheney, who was absent, is understood to be with them. AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

The Seribners Have no Dispute with Eaglis A cable despatch from London printed is the Evening Post yesterday stated that in the course of a dispute between Smith, Elder & Co. the publishers of the English edition of the "Thackeray Letters," and Mrs. Brookfield, to whom the letters were written, and who claims

the sole right to publish the letters, Mrs. Brook field's son had recently declared that Smith, Elder & Co. had grievously wronged the American firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, who have published the letters in this country. Mrs. Brookfield also claimed that she had had no opportunity to revise the letters before their publication. Mr. Charles Scribner told a Sun reporter last

night that his firm had had no trouble with Smith, Elder & Co. "Knowing of the dispute between Smith, Elder & Co and Mrs Brook field," said Mr. Scribner, "and wishing to avoid field," said Mr. Seribner, "and wishing to avoid any difficulty with either of them, we paid Mrs. Brookfield \$750 for her rights, and inasmuch as our magazine circulates largely in England, we agreed to furnish Smith, Elder & Co. with our stereotype plates of the letters so that they could publish the letters in book form when our serial publication of the letters was ended. This was in consideration of any rights which smith, Elder & Co. might claim. We sent them the plates in advance so that they could get their book out soon after we published the last of the letters. Our relations with the English house have been of the most pleasant and cordial nature.

house have been of the most pleasant and cordial nature.

"As to Mrs. Brookfield's plea that she has not been allowed to revise the proofs of the letters, I can only say that the letters were edited by Mr. James Russell Lowell, and that when we suggested Mr. Lowell as the editor she declared that she would be entirely satisfied with his work. It would be very inconvenient manifestly for us to have the proofs read and the letters edited in England. For eight months during the publication of the letters in England and America Mrs. Brookfield had no corrections to offer. I saw her in England in August and she made no suggestions about the letters, save as to a few immaterial dates."

PICTURES AT SMALL PRICES.

Sale of Paintings From the Collections of the Late M. Loubon and M. Durand-Ruel.

The sale of French paintings and drawings from the collections of the late M. Loubon and M. Durand-Ruel of Paris began yesterday afternoon at Moore's galleries, 290 Fifth avenue. Some 63 pictures were offered for sale and 54 were sold, no bids being received for the others, There were not over fifty persons present, while about a year ago in the same place, at a sale of pictures from the collection of Durand-Ruel, nearly three hundred persons were in atthe sale took place in the evening instead of in the afternoon as now required by law. A lot of water colors by Laroche, Fort, Hubert, Lanzelier, Stott, and Delacroix were knocked down at from \$2 to \$7 apieco. "An Oriental Woman," a water color by Auguste Delacroix, brought but \$5, and "A Pisherman's Wife," by the same artist, had no bidders. "The Ducl," by Bakalowiz, brought but \$20. Two pictures by Louis Emile Benassit, called "Reconnoitering" and "The Contest," were sold together for \$117. John Lewis Brown's "Horsemen went at \$92 and "The Cavaleade" at \$93.

The first picture that fetched any considerable sum was "A Torrent," by Georges Michel, which sold for \$500. The next number, "An Angerian Palanquin," by Victor Pierre Huguet, sold for \$255, and "A Landscape." by Charles Daubigny, \$340. Eugene Louis Boudin's "Sea View near Havro" was knocked down at \$115.

A very small picture, called "Landscape near Versailles," by J. B. C. Corot, was sold for \$200. Camille Pissarro's "Country Gossin," a water color, "Boats," brought only \$10, "A Horse," by Eugene Delacroix, was sold for \$58. "An Oasis in Kaleb," by Victor Pierre Huguet, sold for \$200, and the next number, "The Beach at Villerville," by Pierre Emmanuel Damoye, \$242.50. "A Jockey," by John Lewis Brown, brought \$400.

"The Cottage," by Jules Dupre, a small canvas, brought the highest price of the sale, going for \$1,000. The price paid for George Michel's "Arrival of the Fishermen" was \$500, and a little drawing by the same artist, called "The Mill," brought \$12.50. "The Beach at Trouville," by Pour emplement of the Hisher price of the sale, going for \$1,000. The price paid for George Michel's "Arrival of the Fishermen" was \$500. and a little drawing by the same artist, called "The Mill," brought \$12.50. "The Beach at Trouville," by Boudin, went for \$73.

At no time was the bidding spirited and rarely were there more than three competitors for a canvas, The sale will continue this afternoon and to-morrow. the sale took place in the evening instead of in the afternoon as now required by law. A lot of

A Fashionable Wedding in Harlem. Holy Trinity Church, at 125th street and Fifth avenue, never held a bigger crowd than the fashionable gathering last night, at the wedding of Miss Minnie E. Stamler, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Stamler, to Mr. Alston Guy Culver, Water Purveyor of this city. William J. Haskins, Engineer of the Board of Public Works, was best man, and Jaboard of Public Works, was best man, and Jacob P. Berg, C. A. Cadwell, Benjamin A. Lyon,
David Welsh, and Galvin Tomkins ushers.
The bride, aged but 17, a small and slender
trunette of clear, rich complexion, and dark
flashing eyes, wore a faille Française dress,
with satin front, trimmed with pearl, a high
corsage, and no sleeves. Her tulle vell was
pinned to her hair with orange blossoms, and
orange blossoms were on her shoulders. Her
only lewels were solitaire earrings, the gift of

only jewels were solitaire earrings, the gift of
the groom. She carried a large bouquet of
loose white rosebuds. The ceremony was performed by the Kev. Dr. Stanger.

The bride's mother wore a ruby velvet, with
straw-colored satin front, embroidered in gold.
Among those present were Major J. D. McNulty, D. Lowber Smith, Police Justice Charles
Welde, Henry D. Purroy, Commissioner Richard
Croker, Dr. Norman K. Freeman, Joseph P.
Fallon, and Joseph J. Kelso.

The couple received at the bride's house in a
wilderness of palms. The trip will be South,
and on their return they will live in West
Lighty-sixth street.

Denman Thompson's Irish Play Not Good Denman Thompson, the actor, was before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday as defendant in a suit brought by Henry Wayne Ellis, the author, for \$5,000 damages. The plaintiff wrote a play in which Thompson was to act an Irish rôle, and Thompson took it. was to act an Irish rôle, and Thompson took it.

Ellis was to receive \$100 a week until \$5,000 had been paid, provided the play was a success. Thompson produced the playes on Dec. 22, 1884, at the Fall River Academy, and on the following night at New Bedford. He saw the play was not a "go," and notified Ellis that he cancelled the contract.

One witness was a George Salisbury, editor of the Fall River Heraid, who said the play was a success, but Thompson was wanting in his lines, and did not make a good Irishman because he was New Englandized in his expressions.

Judge Donohue dismissed the complaint, concluding that the play was not a success.

Over \$4,000 to See the Authors.

A meeting of the Council of the American Copyright League was held yesterday in Dr. Crosby's study in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Edmund Clarence Stedman, terian Church. Edmund Charence Stedman, Vice-President of the Lengue, was Chairman. It was announced that the net proceeds of the authors' readings were over \$4,000. The following resolution was adopted:

"headred. That we regard the proposition recently made for a stamp system of copyright as unwise, impracticable, and a virtual surrender of the property rights of the author; and that we consider it an unfortunate diversion at the present time."

Col. Fellows Secs " Pete."

Col. J. R. Fellows last night, on the invitation of William J. Duffy, was at Harrigan's Park Theatre as the honorary member of a Park Theatre as the honorary member of a party consisting of District Attorney Martine, Police Justlees White and Welde, Street Commissioner Coleman, John A. Greene, Richard M. Watters, and Col. Brown. They watched from the lower boxes the performance of "Pete," and then adjourned to a dinner at Parker's with Ed Harrigan and his manager, Mart Hanly. On the menu, which was a work of art, were "oysters & la District Attorney elect."

BROOKLYN.

Judge Lacombe appeared on the bench of the United States Court, in Brooklyn, for the first time yesterday. Cornelius J. Reily, a lawyer, aged 41, whose practice was mainly confined to the South Brooklyn Police Court, was found dead last night in his room at 100 Tremont street. was found dead last night in his room at 100 Tremont sircel.

ir. Roomy held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mm. Nasmid and the jury found that he had died of hydrophobia. The brain and the spinal cord were intensely congested. The other organs were an inormal. George Ketchine, and 10, who was serving a five years term in the penitentiary, and had served only a year, escaped on Tuesday in some mysterious manner, it is supposed he secreted himself in an empty hogshead, and thus got himself carried out of the prison.

Jere Wernberg, counsel for Yacht Broker Courtland H. Bilven, who was sentenced to fittree years and a half in sing Sing for aiding to procure an onlawful operation on Miss Frankie Beil, has been notified by Bilven's 'rother that a new hawyer has been secured in the case, and that an appeal will the made to the Governoy. Mr. Wernley, will not surrender the papers until his fees, amounting to #35th have been paid.

A largoly attended session of the Woman's National

A fargoly attended session of the Woman's National Indian Association was held gesterday in the Washington Avenus Baptist Church. Hiss Bonney of New York, the bonorary President of the Association president because the Association president because the Association president bean started among the Indians during the year. The precipits were \$10,500, and the expenditures \$7,100. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Lynnan Abbott and Benator H. L. Dawes.

FOLLOWED UP AND KILLED.

POPULAR DR. DUGGAN'S DEATH IN THE MIDDLE OF TAYLOR STREET.

Lawyer Kinsley in Defending George Weld-ler Says he Rid Williamsburgh of a Libertine and a Bolsterous Wretch.

George Weldler looked like a young pugilist in training when he entered the Court of essions in Brooklyn yesterday, where he is on trial for the murder of Dr. Edward H. Duggan. a popular Williamsburgh physician, on June 24. He removed his cream-colored overcoat, placed his derby hat on the lawyer's table, and composedly settled into his seat. Assistant District Attorney John U. Shorter said that Dr. Duggan had been followed to the house of one of his patients by Weidler and shot down in cold blood. Weidler lay in wait for his victim. and inquired from the coachman when the Doctor would come out of the house. After the Doctor came out and received the first shot he ran away, but his assassin pursued and fired two shots, the last taking effect in the head and causing instant death. Premeditation and deliberation, it was claimed, would be clearly established. Mr. Shorter warned the jury against being imposed upon by a plea of tem-

deliberation, it was claimed, would be clearly established. Mr. Shorter warned the jury against being imposed upon by a plea of temporary insanity. Police Sergeant Alexander Barr testified:

"Between I and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 24 I heard a pistol shot. I saw Dr. Dugan from two more shots, and Dr. Dugan fell in the middle of the street. A young man named Ryan handed me the pistol. I was about 200 feet away when the secend shot was fired."

Benjamin Orrell, Dr. Dugan from his cifice, in South Fourth and Driggs street, to 37 Taylor street. I remained on the seat in the bugsy while the Doctor wont into the house to see a patient. Weldler came up and asked me when the Doctor would come out, and I told him in a few moments. When the Doctor came out I heard Weldler say something to him, but I could not distinguish what was said. The conversation between them did not last more than a second. When the Doctor wand a around and ran down Taylor street toward kent acround and ran down Taylor was fired. The Doctor then whirled around and ran into the middle of the street around toward the carriage, and Weidler fire. The Doctor turned around was fired the hird shot from the sidewalk sideways at the Doctor, who recled and fell. Dr. Duggan was trying all the time to get clear of Weidler."

Henry Watteran, a car driver, who lives at 37 Taylor street: Mrs. Ellen Gilbride, her 12-year-old daughter: Margaret McKay, Thomas H. Flynn, and George H. Morris, all of whom were witnesses of the murder, gave similar testimony. Lawyer Kinsley, in opening for the defence, said his client had roceived great and overwhelming provocation for his act, and that his mind had been so completely unhinged that he did not for a long time realize what he had ridded Brooklyn of a monstrous libertine and a boistrous weeth. Provide read on hearing the story

What Kept Lincoln Awake. From the Philadelphia Press.

During the darkest days of the war there was a squabble in Syracuse over the appointment of a Postmaster. Two factions of the Republican party had candidates, and each had sent to Washington numerously signed petitions for the appointment of its favorite. Finally, to get the matter settled, a delegation, composed of the wealthiest men of the town and several of the most prominent ministers and lawyers, headed by Gen. Leavenworth, visited the national capital and secured an audience with President Lincoln. Gen. Leavenworth had carefully prepared his speech to Mr. Lincoln, and it ran something like this:

Ma. President Lincoln. Gen. Leavenworth with the secured and the prepared his speech to Mr. Lincoln, and it ran something like this:

Ma. President lincoln desperations the awful responsibilities and perplexities of your position, and do beinds. But. Mr. President of the nation is in your life may be spared, and that you may be given strength to carry this war through to a successful issue.

Mr. Lincoln listened to Gen. Leavenworth

Mr. Lincoln listened to Gen. Leavenworth with some impatience until he reached this point, and then interrupted him with:

I as-ure you, my dear sir, that it isn't the war or the arms that is worrying the life out of me; it is that syracuse Post office that is keeping me awake nights. Gen Leavenworth did not finish his speech. The delegation presented their case in the briefest manner, and felt more comfortable when they reached Pennsylvania avenue than they did in the presence of the President.

Fergot His Wife's Name.

From the Boston Herald.

The absent mindedness of lovers is not the The absent mindedness of lovers is not the least of their attractions in the eyes of the world which is said to dearly love one. But the funniest instance of the aberration of the little god happened to a certain poetic Benedick now across the water. He had been three days married to the fair widow of his choice, when filial duty called him to a neighboring city. Of course, he had recourse to the mail during his twenty-four hours' absence, but the lady was greatly amused on receipt of his first letter to find her former name inseribed in full on the envelope. She tells the story as an evidence of the youth's artistic temperament.

Keeping Bar in a Canon.

From the Lewiston Journal. Where is there a place so remote or so for-bidding that the rum traffle does not creep into it? It would be hard to flud. A corre-spondent of the Fairfield Journal, while on a hunting trip in the Moosehead Lake region, came upon a pair of rumsellers who carried on their business in a cance. They depended tor patrorage on the men employed in building the Canadian Pacific Raliroad, and did the most of their business on Sundays, when the men were not at work, their cance taking them from one camp to another.

Chicago's Whist Expert,

Prom the Chicago Heraud.

One of the best whist players in the city is a blind North Side dector. He plays a good deal in the young set which belongs to the Union and the University Clubs; and can, it is said, win against anybody who has so far sat in with him. He carries two packs of cards of his own. They don't differ, so far as an ordinary glance would discover, from ordinary sets, but they are in fact pricked so that the doctor can tell from the touch which he holds.

An Interesting Rumor About Berry Wall

Prom the Baltimore american.

Mr. Berry Wall, ex-king of the dudes, has been spending the week in Washington. It is rumored that his frequent visits here within the past year are due to the fascinations of a certain young lady in the West End, who was greatly admired here hast season, and who, in addition to a handsome face and figure, possesses a very charming contrallo volce.

Great is Civil Service Reform.

From the Boston Globe.

An employee in the Quartermaster-General's office failed to secure the necessary mark of 75 in his examination, and yet the Quartermaster-General says that he hasn't a clerk in his office who can perform the duties required of the man, who didn't know as much about books as he did about the business to which he had dovoted his entire attention.

Prom the Boston Herald.

A very neat way of declaring an engagement of the tenderer sort "off" is for the young lady toconclude that her education is not complete, and return to her convent school again. How many unhappy marriages might be nipped in the bud if fecks loveliness would only discover she did not know as much as she thought she did in season!

Dennis' Improved Worm Lozenge never fails. A sure cure. No castor oil required. One box will cure the most stubborn case. Children cry for them, as they appear and taste like candy. Every mother who has used these Lozenges recommends them. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 10 cents.

The Deanis Mfg. Co., Limited, 20 Vessy St., N.Y.